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# LAWSON NAMES HENRY AS MAN HE TALKED OF

(Continued from Page One)

time," he began significantly. The crowd, which up to that time had visions of Lawson being placed in the custody of an officer on contempt charges, settled back with an obvious temporary loss of interest. Lawson insisted that he first be permitted to make a statement setting forth that it was against his wishes to give the names in public. Chairman Henry insisted, however, that Lawson should answer the questions put to him and he said he would later be given an opportunity to make any statement he desired. Despite the decision of the chairman, Lawson insisted on making a statement and pleading for an opportunity first to present his information in secret. "May I not have just a word," he asked in pleading tones. "I will be short and to the point. It seems to me you owe it to me to allow me to state things which I think are absolutely necessary. I am going to answer your questions, if forced to, but I want to make one more appeal before I answer."

"I stated before that my reasons for refusing to give the information I had were that publication of names might lead to the exposure of the evidence, and also that a member of congress had convinced me that the matter was serious to the nation and the administration."

"But I did give one name to Speaker Clark, that of Charles H. Sablin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York. Mr. Sablin came before me and was allowed to see away with out giving any information or showing his books. Mr. Sablin has left the country and his evidence is gone."

"I am willing to give all the names, but I suggest to the committee to read all my answers in confidence. Then if the committee determines that I shall make them public, I will repeat them in public. I don't want to be outlandish and I don't want to refuse."

Here the committee held a brief whispered conversation and Chairman Henry announced that the witness should answer the questions publicly. Lawson looked at the committee sternly, squared himself in his chair and said in a voice scarcely audible: "Chairman Henry of your committee is the congressman who gave me the names."

The room hummed with excitement. Members of the committee, although they had heard rumors that Lawson had connected Henry's name with his charges, shifted in their chairs. Lawson, silent and grave, looked straight ahead at the chairman. Mr. Henry without a sign of perturbation, waited a moment for the buzzing to subside and then deliberately proceeded to read the next question formulated by the committee.

It was merely an elaboration of the first, put in slightly different language, referring to the fact that the information came to him as "rumor or gossip" and brought a reiteration from Lawson that Representative Henry had given him the information in Henry's office in the capital on January 2.

The third question called attention to Lawson's statement that he had been told by a broker that a New York banker, a cabinet officer and a senator had a joint stock brokerage account and directed that he tell the committee the name of the man who had given him that information.

"The man who told me that," said Archibald S. White, Boston, of the firm of White and Company. "Representative Harrison moved, and the committee approved, that White be subpoenaed."

Replying to the next question as to whether he had referred in statements that members of congress had engaged in buying and selling stocks, Lawson said he could not give their names as he did not know them.

It was in answering the next question, as to whether he had given him evidence in substantiation of his various statements, that Lawson brought in the names of Secretary Tumulty and William W. Price, White House correspondent of the Washington Star. He received a letter from a Washington woman, Mrs. Ruth Thomas Vincent, saying in part: "My Dear Mr. Lawson: "If the name of the man who was the go-between in the present leak and the amount of the money he received is of assistance to you, I can supply the name and the amount he received and give the name of at least one associate at the White House who participated in the haul."

"If you are interested, I will make an appointment to meet you at such a place as you may designate."

The letter further requested that Lawson hold the information in the strictest confidence in case he did not proceed further in the matter.

Lawson then testified he made an appointment with Mrs. Vincent, who came to his apartment with an attorney whose name he could not recall. After a long conference, he said, Mrs. Vincent told him that Mr. Price had a part in the leak affair between Secretary Tumulty and others.

No reference was made either by Lawson or the committee to the amount of money referred to in Mrs. Vincent's letter.

The seventh question, asking to whom Lawson referred by saying a member of congress had given him three names of persons reported to have been involved in the deal for the third time, brought the reply: "Chairman Henry."

The next question and the two following were virtually the same. Lawson then was asked if he had

any other information in relation to his intimations that another "high official" of the government had information regarding the "leak" and that a relative of a cabinet official also had been mentioned. He replied that the firm of C. D. Barney and Company, in Wall Street; Malcolm McAdoo, a brother of Secretary McAdoo, and Stuart G. Gibbons, of the firm of McAdoo and Gibbons, with offices at the Grand Central station and at 165 Broadway, were the men to whom he referred. Speaking with emphasis, he added that "the public man who knew of the leak machinery was Paul Warburg of the federal reserve board."

Chairman Henry took up a list of cabinet officers and asked Lawson if he had "connected" each of them with the leak. Coming to the name of Secretary Lansing, Lawson said he had not made a suggestion of him in the affair in connection with the names the congressman had given him as being parties to the "leak."

"Do you refer to Secretary Lansing in any connection?" Mr. Henry asked. "Yes," Lawson replied.

Henry then accused Lawson of dragging the name of Lansing into the hearing and Lawson flared up furiously.

"I have held the name of Lansing and the German ambassador out of this," he said. "I have kept quiet when I have been charged with withholding information which I have not and I have been libeled in the press of the country as a result. One of your own members has said on the floor that it was a matter of dispute as to whether I should be in jail or a lunatic asylum. I will not have this thrown on me."

Lawson then related in detail how he had come to Washington at the request of Chairman Henry and had called on him at his office, how Henry had told him that he wanted his help to run down the leak charges.

"I told him that the only thing to be done was to get first hand information and to get it from other people," said Lawson. "I said that I would not give him hearsay information; that my principal reason was that I did not want to besmirch any one unjustly but I declared that I could give him a formula for getting all the information through a real investigation."

"I asked him what the committee had heard. He said the committee already had heard that Secretary Lansing had gone to the Biltmore hotel in New York four times to meet Bernard Baruch. The chairman also said that he believed Secretary Lansing absolutely innocent of giving any confidential information and he asked me what I thought about it."

"I said I will stake my head on it that Secretary Lansing did not do anything wrong. I also said that I thought Secretary Lansing might have given information that was perfectly fair for any man to give."

"Chairman Henry also told me that there had come to the committee a report that the German ambassador had profited \$2,000,000, but he said he did not think there was any truth in it."

Lawson further declared that Henry had said to him at the end of their second conference to cease urging an investigation of the "leak" charges. It would be a serious thing to the country, Lawson quoted Henry as saying, to have an inquiry at this time. It might be possible, Lawson said Henry pointed out, to inaugurate a wide inquiry into the stock market situation in the course of thirty days or so.

At that point Lawson reiterated his statement that he never told Henry nor had he told anyone, that he had direct information regarding a leak.

In the midst of Lawson's remarks, Chairman Henry rose from his seat in the center of the committee table and started around toward the witness chair, telling Lawson that he would be excused temporarily.

Representative Pou assumed the chairman's seat, and Henry, taking the stand, began a statement. He first reviewed the introduction of the "leak" resolution. Representative Wood of Indiana, told Lawson seeing Lawson's charges in the newspapers that there was a "leak" and gradually led up to Lawson's visit to Washington to confer with him.

Henry, leading up to their conference January 2, said: "I told Mr. Lawson that this was a very important and serious matter and that in so far as I was personally concerned I would impose no restriction on confidence, but that if he had any facts that he thought he should give in confidence I would respect his confidence."

"I asked him over and over again to name any man, who might have knowledge of the 'leak'."

"He did not name a single person and I did not name one. Here today I declare that during our three-hour conversation I did not mention the name of any cabinet officer he has mentioned here today."

Later Henry made his statement even bolder, declaring he did not mention the name of any of the persons Lawson had declared he named.

"I say to you now," he declared with great emphasis, leaning over towards the center of the apartment, "that the name of a banker, a senator, not a government official to him. I have no fear of my reputation in the house or in the country and what this gentleman says here today doesn't even disturb me."

Henry then referred to a communication Lawson had sent him early in January asking that an inquiry into the stock exchange be inaugurated and that he be put in charge of it. Lawson said in the letter that he would like to have charge "like Sam Untermyer did in the Peck investigation." If he could not produce valuable evidence, Lawson's letter continued, he would be willing to be "generously fired."

"After that," Henry exclaimed dramatically, "he comes and tells this house and the country that he got his information from me."

Then turning upon Lawson, Henry shouted: "Mr. Lawson, I could say more. I could take another course, but I have made my statement and submit it to the house and to the country."

Lawson looked to reply but was checked by Henry, who asserted that he did not wish to enter into any colloquy with him. The chairman then placed himself before the committee and urged them to question him "searchingly."

"Make it as scathing as possible," he added. "Let me assure you that I can stand any question you may ask me."

Proceeding with the investigation, gentlemen.

Asked by Representative Pou if he had any actual knowledge of any one being connected with the so-called "leak," Henry replied that he never had any such knowledge.

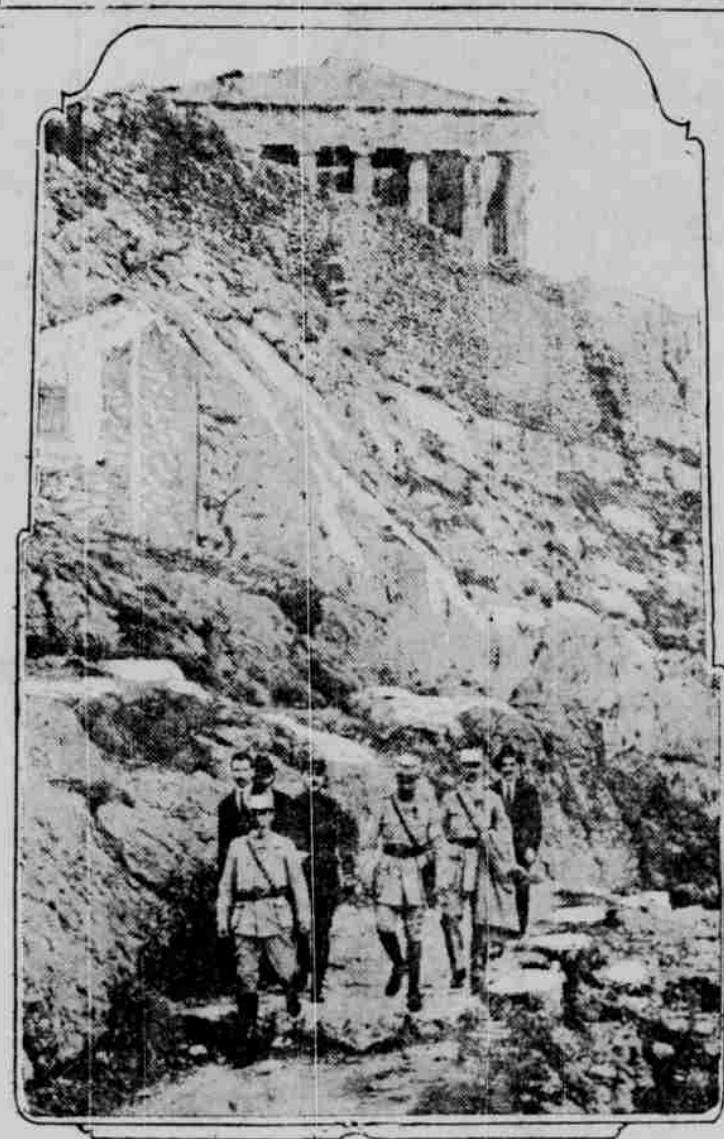
"You are just winding up a twenty years' service in congress, aren't you, ask," Representative Pou.

"Yes," replied Mr. Henry, "and I wish to state that I am retiring voluntarily, and that I could have been re-elected to the house from my district without the expenditure of a single cent."

As Mr. Henry left the witness stand, Lawson leaped to his feet with his face flushed and eyes blazing and asserted that every word of his testimony was the truth.

"Every word I have uttered here today was the truth, so help me God, without variation," he fairly shouted. "This is the most astounding thing I have seen in forty-six years!" Lawson continued. "I do not have to seek vindication here. Go on with

## GENERAL ROQUES, FRENCH WAR MINISTER, VISITS PARTHENON MUSEUM IN ATHENS



General Roques, the French minister of war, is walking in front of the party, just after visiting the Parthenon Museum, one of the ancient buildings that date away back to the days when Greece was its heyday. It can be seen on top of the hillside.

the investigation and it will not be long before I will be vindicated to the world. I have given you names that shake the citers. There is no bigger man in this country than Paul Warburg. I gave you his name. Investigate him. I am through."

Henry then asked Lawson if he had not stated that he had received the best part of his information from him. "Nothing of the kind," Lawson retorted hotly. "I merely got from you a commonplace, common sense statement and I cannot understand why at this late day any man should deny it, particularly when it doesn't amount to anything. I am loaded with information. I'll make good here and not go to jail as the goat."

"You have said you would make good, will you make good about Warburg?" asked Mr. Henry.

"I have given you the names," was Lawson's terse reply.

"How can you make good?" Mr. Henry asked.

"Oh! you can't bind me down here unless you send me to jail," Lawson shouted defiantly, glaring at the chairman.

"This committee thinks that it has full power to make this investigation," Henry continued. "Are you ready to proceed to make good on your charges?"

"I recognized the authority of this committee," Lawson said. "I gave you a letter a little while ago that I would rather have given \$1,000,000 than to disclose, but you made me do it. I would rather have one of my fingers cut off."

"Oh! let's adjourn and all take a rest," Representative Sen interrupted and this brought the turbulent proceedings of the day to an end.

As the crowd began to disperse the committee still in open session to issue subpoenas in the morning.

## BUFFALO BILL TO HAVE A MONUMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] DENVER, Jan. 15.—A report of the senate committee on industrial relations adverse to the re-appointment of the present members of the state commission was adopted by the body today. The senate voted with respect to the re-appointment of each member and the result was 21 to 14 against E. C. McLaughlin, chairman; 39 to 15 against Wayne C. Williams, and 17 against John A. Lehman. The vote against Lehman was on strict party lines.

A number of bills were also introduced during today's session. Interest centered in a proposed measure providing for the co-operation of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and the state of Denver in the erection of a monument to the late Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) on the crest of Lookout mountain.

In addition to the appropriation of \$25,000 by Colorado and a request for similar appropriations by Nebraska, Wyoming and Denver, the bill would create a commission to conduct a campaign for public subscriptions and erect the monument.

## NEW LAWS FOR OLD IN COLORADO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] DENVER, Jan. 15.—Five bills were introduced in the senate today by Senator Curtis of Silverton. One of these would extend the powers of the public utilities commission to the smelting industry and another would amend mining properties. The first of these proposed laws was urged last week in resolutions adopted by the Colorado Metal Mining Association.

Another of Senator Curtis' bills concerning the resolution of personal judgments in civil actions was referred to the judiciary committee.

A bill appropriating expenses for the state industrial school for girls and for building a hospital, reception cottage and making other improvements and also increasing the salaries of certain employees, was introduced by Senator Staley.

## FUNSTON IN MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] COLUMBUS, N. M., Jan. 15.—General Funston, accompanied by General Pershing, reached El Valle, the southernmost camp of the American punitive expedition in Mexico today and inspected the military detachments there, according to authentic reports received here tonight. Orders have been issued here for a review of the First New Mexico infantry and a squadron of the Twelfth United States cavalry in honor of General Funston on his arrival here Thursday.

## LEWIS MAY BE INNOCENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The marks on the hands of Bernard W. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, who the police declare to have been the slayer of Maude Collett, the model, were not made by teeth, according to a statement issued tonight by Coroner Knight. The coroner's statement adds, "I am convinced that Lewis killed Miss Collett." Coroner Knight's statement was based on the return here of Frank Paul, coroner's detective, and Dr. W. S. Wadsworth, his physician, from Pittsburgh, where they examined Lewis' body after it had been exhumed.

## GERMANY WILL NOT GIVE PEACE TERMS TO ENTENTE ALLIES

[Continued from Page One] another try with a new offensive after it has seen the fruitlessness of the endeavors to crush the military strength of the central powers. There may be a better possibility of negotiating a satisfactory and reasonable peace.

"Of course, if the entente powers persist in trying to execute their program, the war must be fought out to the bitter end. There is not a German who would not rather die than see the

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accomplishment of the announced intention of the entente powers with respect to Germany, to see German provinces with predominant German populations torn from the German empire and united Germany, which our fathers so labored to achieve, torn asunder and the country reduced, as the allies have plainly announced as their ambition, to a condition of subjection to rival great powers of Europe.

"The conditions for Austria-Hungary are even more difficult, its dismemberment to satisfy the passion for territorial aggrandizement of Russia, Italy, Serbia and Rumania, would leave the state not even a third rate power, while who can say what would be the fate of the redeemed small nationalities when brought under the sway of Russia? Bulgaria, of course, would be utterly smashed and Turkey would practically cease to exist if the plans contemplated in the entente answer were attained.

"The entente tries to justify its aims of conquest by what it calls liberation, instead of pillaging. Charity begins at home. Why does not England give a practical example of her idea of liberty by setting Ireland free?"

"Passing to a subject of interest to the United States—Germany's demand for the withdrawal of the American minister, Charles J. Vopaska, from Bucharest—Dr. Zimmermann, confirmed the report of this action, but declared that the motives were incorrectly given by the foreign newspapers. The measure, he said, was not directed against Mr. Vopaska personally but it applied to all diplomatic representatives in the Rumanian capital who had failed to follow the court to which they were accredited to its new seat of government."

Not only America, Holland and Greece in the person of their diplomatic representatives were affected, but even Germany's ally, Austria, did not escape. Dr. Zimmermann pointed out that this was a matter of opinion as concerned the individual military commanders, and that while Field Marshal von Deroltz, the former military commander in Belgium had acquiesced in the arrangement Field Marshal von Mackensen, the commander in the Rumanian campaign, took a different stand.

Reminded that the American and Spanish diplomatic representatives in Belgium were accorded a quasi-diplomatic status, Dr. Zimmermann pointed out that this was a matter of opinion as concerned the individual military commanders, and that while Field Marshal von Deroltz, the former military commander in Belgium had acquiesced in the arrangement Field Marshal von Mackensen, the commander in the Rumanian campaign, took a different stand.

## JOINT COMMISSION DISSOLVES; MEXICANS FEEL THEY HAVE WON

[Continued from Page One] reached. Secretary Lane said their work would be of especial advantage to the ambassador, who, it is assumed, will be sent, since for him it would serve as a groundwork for any negotiations he might have to conduct.

The creation of an international court of claims for the adjudication of property losses incurred since the revolution against Porfirio Diaz, the protection of life and property of foreigners, and the means for bettering conditions along the border, especially in preventing the fostering of the American side of revolutionary movements, were subjects discussed today. They were talked over not with the idea of entering into any agreement, but for a clearer understanding of the opinions of the men on both commissions, in order that a report on them might be made to their respective governments.

## CLARIDGE IS FOR GETTING ACTION SOON

[Continued from Page One] retained wording of the old law requiring successful candidates to receive a plurality of the votes cast in the county as other county officers are elected, probably defeated the aim of the restricting law. Mr. Lines bill provides for the election of supervisors within districts when a candidate has received a plurality of the votes in that district.

The only difference of opinion that developed in the house was concerning the number of copies of bills that should be allowed each member for the use of constituents. Finally, though, an agreement was reached on seven-teen.

The Senate

The senate was informed by the board of control, soon after convening, that its request made by resolution for an increase of the salary of the elec-



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